

61634 to 61695—Continued.

61640. *CITRULLUS VULGARIS* Schrad. Cucurbitaceae. Watermelon.

No. 409. Tjolotjo, Southern Rhodesia. June 12, 1924. Tsama melon, found growing under native conditions, furnishes water for travelers and wild game in the Kalahari Desert. It maintains itself in a wild state. Every effort should be made to establish this plant in the Southwest, where it would increase the value of the native range. It might also do well at the edge of the large sand-dune areas in California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

61641. *CLEMATIS* sp. Ranunculaceae.

No. 334. Portuguese East Africa, between M'Khoma and Zomba. May 12, 1924. An herbaceous clematis, with greenish white flowers and white fruit clusters, which grows about 3 feet high, probably from a perennial root. Abundant in grasslands which are burned over each year at the end of the dry season.

61642. *COMBRETUM PRIMIGENUM* Marloth. Combretaceae.

No. 406. Tjolotjo, Southern Rhodesia. June 11, 1924. A fine ornamental tree for a semiarid country. The wood is also valuable.

61643. *COPAIVA COLEOSPERMA* (Benth.) Kuntze (*Copaifera coleosperma* Benth.). Caesalpiniaceae.

No. 417. Victoria Falls, Southern Rhodesia. June 13, 1924. A beautiful, evergreen tree of excellent form and foliage, reaching a height of 60 feet. The wood is especially valuable and is known as bastard teak or occasionally known as Rhodesia teak. The native names are *um-tshibi* and *m'sibi* (or *m'zoule*).

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 49233.

61644. *COPAIVA MOPANE* (Kirk) Kuntze. Caesalpiniaceae.

No. 414. Tjolotjo, Southern Rhodesia. June 12, 1924. One of the most valuable timber trees, because of the resistance of the wood to attacks of termites. It grows in a semiarid country, where water may stand over the soil after heavy rains. The leaves are heavily lacquered and deep shiny green. The seeds look very much like the leaves. Native names are *mopani*, *ili pani*, *muwanga*, or *mu wani*.

61645. *CRACCA* sp. Fabaceae.

No. 341. Between Zomba and Nyasaland. May 13, 1924. A small-podded legume, abundant in the lowlands.

61646. *CROTALARIA* sp. Fabaceae.

No. 343. Blantyre, Nyasaland. May 21, 1924. A large-podded *Crotalaria*.

61647 and 61648. *FLACOURTIA INDICA* (Burm. f.) Merr. (*F. ramontchi* L'Herit.). Flacourtiaceae. Ramontchi.

61647. No. 199. April 12, 1924. Fruits small like red-fleshed plums but with several seeds. This sample was found in the market at Dar es Salaam.

61648. No. 390. Tjolotjo, Southern Rhodesia. June 11, 1924. A small plum-like fruit, with several seeds. The fruit is very good when eaten out of hand and excellent for making jelly. The tree is very attractive and would make a good ornamental in the semiarid South and West. It could also be used as a hedge plant.

61634 to 61695—Continued.

61649. *GLADIOLUS* sp. Iridaceae.

No. 328. Near Didza, Nyasaland. May 12, 1924. A large red mottled variety.

61650. *GLADIOLUS* sp. Iridaceae.

No. 347. M'Khoma, Nyasaland. May 12, 1924. This is one of the best native types. The plant is tall, and the reddish flowers are of good size.

61651. *GREWIA* sp. Tiliaceae.

No. 425. Mochudi, Bechuanaland. June 15, 1924. The so-called "Somali" fruit. It is a small bush growing in a semiarid country.

61652. *GREWIA* sp. Tiliaceae.

No. 426. Mochudi, Bechuanaland. June 15, 1924. A small, one-seeded fruit from a semiarid desert tree.

61653 to 61673. *HOLCUS SORGHUM* L. (*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.). Poaceae. Sorghum.

61653 to 61656. Nos. 235 to 238. Between Blantyre, Nyasaland, and the Zambezi. April 22, 1924. Here the natives grow a very tall form of sorghum with large spreading open heads. It is remarkably uniform in height and shape of inflorescence, but there are differences in color. These four heads represent range in type.

61653. No. 235.

61655. No. 237.

61654. No. 236.

61656. No. 238.

61657 to 61667. Nos. 348 to 358. May 13, 1924. The sorghum grown by the natives in this section is a very tall, open-headed type. I have seen none of the closed-head types in Nyasaland. The following numbers, although similar in size of plant and shape of head, differ in color of seed and hull. They may be accepted as typical of the sorghums grown in this section of Africa.

61657. No. 348. Zomba. Light-red, white-grained type.

61658. No. 349. White hull and seed.

61659. No. 350. Dull-red hull and tan seed.

61660. No. 351. Pink hull and white seed.

61661. No. 352. Deep-red hull and white seed.

61662. No. 353. Similar to No. 352 [S. P. I. No. 61661].

61663. No. 354. This type has a darker hull than that of No. 352 [S. P. I. No. 61661].

61664. No. 355.

61665. No. 356. Very much like No. 352 [S. P. I. No. 61661].

61666. No. 357. Very much like No. 354 [S. P. I. No. 61663].

61667. No. 358. Magenta hull and light seed.

61668 to 61672. Nos. 420 to 424. June, 1924. Types of sorghum grown by the Bakagathala tribe in the semiarid region of Bechuanaland. Sorghum constitutes their principal food.